WALLACK'S THEATER.

WALLACK'S THEATER
THIS EVENING, as E. IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.
Massers Frederic Robinson, John Gibert, Chas. Fisher, Mark Smith,
Heeter's Holland, Young, Holston, B. J. Ringrold, Browne, William

THIS EVENING, at 8, BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK; blist lda Vernon, Messer, Burnett, Ralton, Bleisdell, Barry, Holmes, Glas Borry Wells, Bliss Everett, Mrs. Charling.

THIS EVENING, at 8. THE THREE GUARDSMEN. WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, at 8-CONNIE SOUGH, or THE WEAR
ING OF THE GREEN, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

EROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING, Siles Adah Isanes Menken in MAZEPPA. Ma

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING, at 3, DEVILKIN; WEPT OF WISH TONWISH; COMIC INTERLUDE; THE DUTCH STATUE. Miss
Fancy Herring, Miss Fannas Reynolds, Messic, O. L. Fox, W. H.
Whelley, Harden, C. K. Fox, D. Oakley.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2, and THIS EVENING at 21, BENDITO;
to, The Children of the Zincali—Mrs. J. Pryor. Mrs.
W. L. Jantson, Misses Jennie Cleaver, Kehee, Schall, Lebran,
Messer, Hedaway, Daly, W. L. Jantson, H. E. Johnstone, Hawland,
Bridgman, Anderson, Wilton. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURI-

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

ORMANCES: Mr. James Robinson, Little Clarence, Master carriet, Mr. James E. Cooke, Mile. Carlotta de Berg. Matindo at 2

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING, THE ELEPHANT, LES MISERABLES,
OUR AFRICAN POLKA.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING, BALLADS, COMICAL ACTS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, DANCES, SOLOS, DUETS, etc., PETER PIPES.
Mising at 2 o'clock.

THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock Dr. CUTLER'S GRAND HORAL FESTIVAL

THIS EVENING, at B o'clock. GRAND COMPLIMENTARY PONCERT to Mr. C. BUSCH.

STUDIO BUILDING, No. 15 West Tenth at
TO-DAY and THIS EVENING, exhibition of MARBLE STATUES
by Larkin G. Mead, jr., "THE BATTLE STORY," "LA CONTA-HNELLA," "ECHO," and others.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 843 Broadway.
TO-DAY and THIS EVENING, exhibition of the Painting by Mr.
Wa. Bradford, SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS, for the
benefit of the Soldiers' Orphane' Hours.

Business Notices.

THE LAST DAYS of ex-President Martin Van Baren were made comfortable by the use of Jonas Whitcomn's ASTREA REMEDY. Letters in our possession from his physician, and from Mr. Van Buren bimself, express much gratification with the results of its use. Extract from the "Life of Washington Strving." by his naphow.

Pierro M. Irving, Vol. IV., page 272: The doctor prescribed, as an experiment—what had been suggested

by Dr. (O. W.) Holmes on his late vielt- Jones Whiteomb's Romedy for Asthesa, a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."

In ne case of purely Asthmatic character has it falled to give promp relief, and in many cases a permanent cure has been effected. No dan her need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect exfety. (See circular.)

JOSUPH BURNART & Co., Boston, Solo Proprietors

For sale by all druggists.

THE UNDERSIGNED are under obligations to many reons who gratuitously advertise the virtues of the PLANTATION PPERSS, but to none more than to the Rev. W. W. Hicks, of Balti ore, who, in his speech at the unniversary of the Tomperance Soisty, in Brooklyn, said:

sisty, to Brooklyn, said:

"There is a person signing himself S. T. 1800, X. a quoer duck, whose name is Drake. He was very patrictic and would not sell any sold has litters to the South. If he had given them the Rebellion would not have lasted half so long. A year or so are he got thin in the healtst' (nublic benefactors soldem get rewarded) "and he issued a proclamation to various clergymen offering thom a bottle of Plantation litters to analyze, and if they liked it to recommend it. I got one. A Preshyterian brother said he got one at Frank Green's and it was

We are not responsible for the Reverend gentleman's style—he was no doubt embarrassed, and hit us modestly, but the benevolence of his nature is clearly visible. Out of the three hundred and fifty two plergymen in New-York and Brocklyn, we think there are two hund rlengementa New-York and Brocklyn, we think there are two animited and ninety who use Plantation Bitters. These Bitters see just the thing for clergymen and men of over-worked brain. We are trait Brother Hicke's brain is too much tasked, but with reciprocal iberailty we will give him a whole case of Bitters, and I have no Bonbt that will restore the equilibrium. Good naterial costs high just now and "keeps our pockets thin," but as we follow only one pure standard we have full confidence "truth crushed to earth wil

Friend Hicks, one good turn deserves another, and if you know of lace on the continent where they have not got Plantation Bit hers, just let us know said we will send some right on. The people must not suffer because we are poor. Keep us advised of your health. P. H. DRARE & Co.

LYON'S INSECT POWDER, for exterminating Roaches, Ants and Vermin, and preserving fure and clothing from Moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LTON. All others are imitations. Take no other insect Powder but LTON'S. Sold by all druggists, and by BARNES & Co., No. 21 Perk-row. SHUT YOUR MOUTH

so longer in order to prevent your friends seeing your bad teath or in, hallog your unpleasant breath. If you will use the FRAGMANT DESTOLINE, you will very soon have your teeth in a clean and white condition, and your mouth exhaling a delicious fragrance. Recom-mended by prominent dentists throughout the country. Give it a trial. Sold by all Druggists, Perfumers, and Fancy Goods Dealors.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID to the manufacture of a superior article of COPPER TIPPED SHORE which have proved so valuable to children's everyday wear. Brosnow & Thank, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Nos. M and 34 creyst. N. Y. All goods warranted.

SECOND-HAND SAFES in large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PRAFTER SAFES. For sale low.

BRY PRAFTER SAFES. For and low. THE SINGER SEWING-MACHINE, with improvements and stiachments for every specialty, including Button-Hole Machines.

Dr. LEVETT'S Patent Combination Gold Web jand Robber Base — an extraordinary improvement in artificial teeth. No. 56 East Twentieth-st. fifth home from Broadway.

A CURE AT LAST.—All those who are suffering from Rheumatism can be restored to perfect health by taking a few poses of Mercalpris Grant Rusumatric Rusent.

HULL'S DEMULCENT SOAP. Fragrent, Healing and Empilient, for the Nursery and Bath Upward of 100 other styles. Sold by all Dealers.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AND elaptability: Army and Newy furnished gratis with the best per commission of the Surgeon-General U.S. Army, by E. B. Hudson, M. D. Astor Pisce, Clinton Hall, N. Y. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S DOW I'AM

3,000 SHINGLES PER HOUR are made by the EMPIRE Satisfies Machine with only one nones power; and will make put of the same amount of timber one Third More satisfies than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. Raqua, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

Pequot Machine Co., Mystic River, Conn., manufac-ure the most improved Looms for weaving Tapes, Bindings, Webbings

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-acea, Supportuna, &c.-Maras & Co.'s Radical Cure True Office only at No. 2 Vesey-at. Lody attendant.

LUMBER.
WILLSON, WATNOW & Co.,
First-ave., corner Thirty-minth-st.,
have the largest stock of Lumman in the city, which they sell in competition with the Albany and Troy Yards. Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2.

FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES—Best in the world.

FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 565 Broadway. THE improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-ischines - A. H. SUPLES, Ro. 507 Broadway, Agents wanted.

HOWE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY .- ELIAS HOWE,

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BARER SEVING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 455 Rosedway.

WHERLER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING WILLOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE—A TIGHT STITCH, WITH A SINGLE THREAD!—See "Grand Trial of Sewing-Machines"—sent free, with samples of Work—No. 508 Broadway. MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE restores gray hair, bithout dysing; is the finest hair dressing known. Use no dyes, or liquid preparations. Depot No. 51 Barclay et.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS—For Indigestion, Heartburn, associatored only by S. Welling, and sold by all Druggista.

GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON.

MARVIN'S NEW PATEST TRIUMPHANT.

Steers. W. M. Bring & Co., Chankinston, May 2, 1805;
GENTLEMBER: I find it admy I owe you to express my outline satisfaction in regard to Marvine Sarms for which you are agents. They have proved all you have recommended. In the great fire on Kingest, April 8, which destroyed "Itolaha" block, and my entire stock of groceries and linguare, my books and papers were preserved in a good condition, and it affords me great pleasure to testify to the excellent quality of these safes as they are justly entired to the lighest conducting of these safes as they are justly entired to the lighest conducting of the public. Respectfully yours, W. I. Taim.

Bankers and Merchants' Safes, of all sizes, on hand and to order.

Marvis & Co.,

No. 255 Broadway, New-York,

No. 721 Chestnutst., Philadelphia.

WHAT IS MORE COMMON OR DISTRESSING THAN A BILLIOUS ATTACK ! Who is not familiar with the well-known sympoms, Oppression across the Stomach and Chest, Low Spirits, Rest caspers, Gloeminess of mind, Weariness, Dull Headache, Dirty, Greaty appearance of the Skin, Yellow Tings of the White of the Eyes, Loss of Appetite, and Costiveness? Pew, indeed, of the more orders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using Dr. JATNE's SAMATIVE PILLS, by whose operation the Liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretions of the stomach changed, all Costiveness removed, and the whole system assisted in recovering its normal condition. Sold by all Drugglats.

ALLOW MR TO SAY A WORD

for myself. I have been using Max. Winslow's Scotning Struct in my family since first introduced in this city. I think it an excellent articls, and would not be without it on any consideration.

[Extract from J. D. Adams's Letter to Chicago Times. It softens the gams, reduces inflammation, regulates the bowels cures wind collo and corrects acidity, gives rest and health to the

child and comforts the mother. PILES-ITCHING PILES,

Positively cured. Also, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Fistula, Salt Rhoum and all diseases of the Skin, by using Rossman's Cunn. No humber, as a trial will prove. For Sale by all respectable Druggists. Sent by mail for sixty

cents.

New-York Agents. ROSSWAN & McKinstar, Hudson, N. Y.,

A PERFECT HORSE OINTMENT .- DALLEY'S GAL-

DEMAS BARNES & Co.,

vanio Honsu Sanva is a certain and rapid core for Scratches, Galls, Cuts, Nail Pricks, Sores, Corns, Swellings and Strains. Fifty cents a box. Sold by all druggists, and at the depot, No. 45 Cedar-st., N. Y.

Ladies afflicted with Discolorations on the Face, called moth patches, or freekies, should use PERRY's Celebrated MOTH and PAROKUR LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dernatologist, No. 49 Bondat, N. Y. Sold by all druggists in New-CEDAR CAMPHOR.

Bast sgainst Morns. Cheep! Efficient! Fragrant! Your apothecary has it. Hannis & CHAPMAN, Makers, Boston.

land. What would our ministers our lecturers our lawyers, do without these invaluable Troches? To what an amount of "ahems" and coughs and throat clearings would we be all subjected, were i not for those all-powerful and soothing lozenges? We have tried them, and they did us good - [New-York Waverly.

Nuver Faits to restore gray bair to its original color, freshness and beauty; will Postrivate stop its falling out; will SUBREY promote its growth; is Centrain to impart life and viger; will invantable keep the head in a clean, cool and healthy condition; contains nothing injurious; has No Equat as a Hars Danasino, and is indorsed by our best physicians. I assure you, ladies and gentlomen, it is all you require for the hair. Sold by all drugglets.

SABAH A. CERVALIER, M. D.

BURNS, SCALDS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, SALT RHEUM RESERVATION AND PILES, are safely and quickly cured by the us of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. Sold by all Druggists, at 2: ente a box. Depot, No. 49 Cedar st. N. Y.

COSTIVENESS, THE SOURCE OF DISEASE.-It causes Pites, Headache, Dirriness, Billonaness, Son Stomach, Oppression, Low Spirits, Worms, Indigestion, &c. Dr. Harginon's Pringistrative LORINGES warranted to cure all these, and the only cure for Files, either bleeding or otherwise. Sold by Drimas Harries & Co., Huga-Man's Co., CARWELD, MACE & Co., and all Druggists.

Ladies, if you wish beautiful Boors and SHOES for yourselves and families—good articles, moderate prices—patronize Miller & Co., No. 387 Canal-st.

DAY BY DAY THE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS, IM-portup, and home designed fancy hats for Children, Infanta, and Misses, receives important additions at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway. can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. Brown's Van-

RIPTON COMPITS, or Worm Lucenges, are simple and effectual. Two Honans, makes 2,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well defined edges, and the bricks will stand and culturars, while these made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on

A. Requa, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y. CROWN YOUTHFUL BRAUTY WITH A SNOWPLAKE.

The Patent Spring and Summer Hat for Children, Misses and Ladies, just introduced by GENIN, No. 513 Brondway. It is a marvel of beauty, and the price, untrimmed only #3. WHITE THE HATTER,

No. 303 Canalest. (opposite the Brandreth House), has an elegant assertment of Gent's, and Drauss and Branness Hars. Also Ladies Fanor Hars in great variety. Call and examine. THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D .-The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,000 Chestnut-st., Phile.; Aster pl., N.Y., 19 Green st., Boston. Ayoid freedolmt imitations of his patents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., NEWSPAPER ADVERTIS-ING AGENTS, No. 37 Park-row, New-York (established in 1949), are agents for The Tribune, and all the newspapers in the United States

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1866.

To Correspondents.

notice can betaken of Ahonymous Communications. Whateveris intended for inection must be suthenticated by the name and ad-dress of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as scuaranty for his good fath.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tata
UNK," New-York.

pannet undertake to return rejected Communications

The Tribune in Loudon. STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Agenta for Libraries, 17 Henrietta, Covent Garden, W. C.), are Agenta for the sale of THE TRIBUNE. (They will also receive Sassasiranes and Assassiranes.)

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Simon the Stylite lived happily on the top of a column; and John Kranchi of Fifty-fifth-st, between the Sixth and Seventh-aves, asks for no better accommodation than is afforded by a barrel and a few pieces of old carpeting spread upon the rocks of that rogion. Moreover, he subsists upon dead rats and cats, and does many other quite unusual things, and has thereby got himself into trouble with the Board of Health.

Some of the late Springfield (III.) papers contain an administrator's notice in the "Estate of Abraham Lincoln, deceased," wherein David Davis, administrator, gives notice that he will attend before the County Court of Sangamon County on the third Monday in June next, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them for adjustment.

estate are notified to present them for adjustment.

The Virginia Unconditional Union Convention at Alexandria has adjourned, after organizing a Union Republican party in the State, and making a very explicit declaration of opinions and principles, among which are those favorable to universal amnesty and suffrage, and a system of free schools. A State Committee of the right material was selected to take charge of party business.

The friends of the students in the College of the City of New-York, (formerly the New-York Free Academy,) met in considerable numbers in Irving Hall last night, on the oceasion of the Choman exhibition. There was a good deal of courting done, also some declamation, likewise music by Grafulla's band.

In the Hudson County Court, New-Jersey resterlars.

In the Hudson County Court, New-Jersey, yesterday, two of the New-York rowdies who were tried for riot were discharged; the other four being convicted and held for sentence. The man who attacked a boy with a red-hot iron a few weeks ago was also found guilty of assault. The remains of the late Preston King reached Ogdens-burg, N. Y., last Wednesday noon, and on Thursday the funeral ceremonies occurred in the presence of a large number of people. The remains were deposited in the cemetery by the side of his father and mother.

Justice Ingraham yesterday sentenced Henry Otto Claus to the State Prison for two years—the minimum period of imprisonment for the offense or which he stands convicted viz.: manslaughter in third degree.

It is stated that by the partial falling of a bridge in Clarkaville, Tenn., yesterday, a train was precipitated 100 feet into the river, and seven lives were lost by the disaster.

The death of the Right Rev. George Burgess, D. D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Maine, occurred on the passage from the West Indies, whither he had been for the restoration of his health.

Mr. Goorge T. Downing, President of the Colored Dela-

gation at Washington, publishes a card of opposition to

The Old and New School Presbyterian General Assemblies are in session at St. Louis. A commercial delegation from Mobile is also in the same city hob-nobbing with their brethren of a similar ilk.

A Mobile dispatch says the President does not propose allowing Semmes to act as Probate Judge so long as he remains unpardoned. No intimation is afforded as to how long the Judge will have to wait.

The State Section 1.

long the Judge will have to wait.

The State Sportmen's Convention will be held at Palmyra, Wayne County, N. Y., beginning on Tuesday, May 29, and continuing three days. Various prizes will be contended for by marksmen, anglers, &c.

In Chicago they have a man under arrest who murdered two of his children as soon as they were born, and lived in open concubinage with a lewd woman, compelling his lawful wife to do kitchen work and wait on the household.

Stephen H. Branch appears to be an applicant for a

place in the Custom House. The reasons submitted are the importance of keeping up suitable dietary arrange ments, and the necessity of getting his trousers mended. A mad dog was shot yesterday at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st, and Third-ave., by Thomas Owens, doorman of the Twelfth Precinct.

Two men have been arrested at Paterson, N. J., for attempting to throw a railway train off the track by put-

The Treasurer of the Excise Commission yesterday re-ceived \$23,000 for licenses granted, making the total re-ceipts thus far \$335,000.

Mr. Seth C. Chandler, jr., of Boston, a young astronomer of much promise, has discovered a new star in the constellation of the Northern Crown.

The Burstenbinder case was again before the United States Commission yesterday, and will probably soon be

The "Pfingster Fest" of the Germans occurs next Monday at Jones's Wood. There will be music and all sorts of rational and some (to Americans) rather irrational

The 22d Regiment will parade on Thursday, May 24, and go to East New-York. Dodworth's new and splendid band

will accompany this fine corps.

The Union men of Baltimore held a very large meeting last night, with Senators Creswell and Nye, and Representatives Thomas and McKee, for orators.

Mr. Sloss (Radical), Postmaster at Cairo, Ill., is reported removed, and Col. Graham is indicated as his successor.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued \$368,000 in bonds to the Union Pacific Railroad. Gons. Steadman and Fullerton are at Savannah pursuing

The Jumel will trial goes over until Autumn, by virtue of a decision yesterday by Judge Barnard. of a decision yesterday by Judge Barnard.

Gold closed yesterday at 13° 1. Government stocks are all firm with an increasing business. Money is abundant among stock houses at 5 per cent, and on Government security is had at 4 per cent. There is no increase in the supply of commercial paper, which sells as low as 5855 for best, and 6 for second grade. Exchange is strong at the following rates: London, prime bankers, 50 days, 194; 2099; London, prime bankers, 50 days, 194; 2099; London, prime bankers, 50 days, 194; 2099; London, prime bankers, 50; Antwerp, 512; 511; Swiss, 512; 20; 211; Hamburg, 37; Amsterdam, 42°42; Frankfort, 42; Bremen, 80; Berlin, 73; Freights are better with more offerings.

CONGRESS. SENATE.

May 18 .- A number of petitions were presented, and number of bills reported. A resolution to distribute medals to Onio soldiers was passed. The Senate receded from its amendment to the bill concerning the holding of courts in Virginia. The pension bill was taken up, amended, and passed, and after an Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

A resolution was adopted for the encouragement of planting forests in regions destitute of timber. The Senate bills to prevent kidnapping, and concerning the Lake Champlain Railroad Bridge were passed. A bill was passed to establish in the District of Columbia a Reform School. A bill to incorporate the National Safe Deposit Company of Washington was debated and referred. The resolution declaring Mr. Delano entitled to his sent was adopted without debate. A bill was reported to equalize bounties. The tax bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. A number of petitions were received, and the House adjourned.

The Senate on Monday will take up the Constitutional part of the plan of Reconstruction which has been adopted by the House, and (it is understood) persevere in its consideration until its fate is decided. Meantime, all manner of amendments and substitutes will be proposed, and voted on-and some of them, we think, will be adopted.

If in the Senate, we should vote for every prop-

osition calculated, if successful, to bring the plan more nearly to what should be its twin bases-Universal Amnesty, Impartial Suffrage. Let us have all free men equal in the eye of the law in this country as they are in every other throughout Christendom, and we shall gladly forego all proscription, confiscation, or other penalty or disability imposed because of the Rebellion. Enfranchise the Blacks, and we would have none disfranchised, not even for a day. And in this spirit we should vote on every proposal to amend the House measure.

Having improved it wherever we could, we should vote for the measure as it passes to its third reading. yet insist upon voting him as a citizen in representation, We cannot each have exactly what he would wish; we must often defer to the convictions of others. Whatever may be the shape of the measure when presented for final action, we are confident that it will be far better than a failure to agree on a plan of Reconstruction, and we entreat every Unionist in the Senate to vote Yea.

Mr. Schenck reported yesterday from the House Military Committee a bill to "equalize bounties." We do not see that it is in any respect better than the pending bill in the Senate, or that any effort has been made to meet the objections to that bill which have been repeatedly urged, and are still unanswered.

FAST AND LOOSE.

Lafayette S. Foster, Wm. A. Buckingham and Orris S. Ferry are three men who have fitly been honored by the people of Connecticut. Next Winter marks the close of twelve years' consecutive service in the Senate by Mr. Foster; while Mr. Buckingham has been Governor for the last eight or nine yearslonger than any one had been before him since the days of the Trumbulls. Gen. Ferry has been a less successful politician; but he was thrice the Republican candidate for Congress from the Western District, once elected, and twice beaten by a half-handful of votes. When the War broke out, he volunteered, and served in it to the end, attaining the fank of Brigadier-General. Thoroughly loyal and true, he is inferior in no quality to either of his late rivals.

Yet he had been so long in the Army, out of sight of the active politicians, that, when his name was presented to the late Republican Senatorial caucus. he received but 24 out of 144 votes. But he gained on every ballot thenceforth till the seventh, when he was, nominated by a clear majority of 14 votes.

Mr. Foster, on the other hand, led on the first ballot, when he had 65 votes: but, though he thrice had one more, and once one less, he could not be pushed ahead, and closed with exactly the vote he had on the first ballot. Look once more at the instructive tally:

divided in their preferences, were fixed on one point -they would not have Mr. Foster for a third term. Could he have obtained barely eight of the 55 votes originally east for Buckingham, he would have been nominated; but among all the 55 friends of Buckingham, there was but one who did not prefer Ferry to

Such were the circumstances under which Gen. Ferry was nominated by a decided majority of the Republican-Union members, and the nomination thereupon made unanimous-the election being appointed to take place on Wednesday last.

On that day, the House accordingly voted, with this result:

The Senate consists of 21 members; so, if the two Houses were to meet in joint ballot, and every Senator vote against Ferry, he would still be elected. Yet the Senate, by 12 to 8 (1 absent), postponed

is being made to defeat Gen. Ferry's election through coalition of sore and Copperheads.

We have stated the facts in the case with judicial calmness. If they wound any one's sensibilities, the fault is his or the facts-not ours. If dishonor is involved in going into a caucus to nominate a party candidate, and, being there beaten, coming out to intrigue with the common adversary to defeat your own nominee, we cannot help that. "Men of honor" are supposed to have a rather lax code of social morality; yet there is not a horse-racer or other "sport" in America who would consent to stand in like predicament with Mr. Foster's, or could hold up his head among his associates if he did. To go into caucus intending to abide the result if you win, but repudiate if you are beaten, is to do what no blackleg not already crop-eared would stoop to.

No man breathes a word in disparagement of Gen. Ferry. It is not the man that is objectionable, but his straightforward, Radical convictions. If for these he is to be beaten after his fair nomination, and another elected by Copperhead and "Conservative" votes, it is presumed, of course, that this will be the end of the Republican-Union party. But that is a gross mistake. The party will live, whatever may be the fate of its

"CIPHERS."

The National Intelligencer utters this moan:

"At the Hagerstown meeting of Disunion Proscriptionists [friends of freedom] of Maryland, they resolved against negro suffrage and in favor of voting population as the basis of representation in Congress. This would throw out half of the present representation of the State in the House. The idea has been joined by the Radicals. Are the people of Maryland for thus abnezating their power and influence in the councils of the nation?" of the nation ?'

To which is added this sad suggestion that "Maryland is to be a cipher in the national councils." -Let us look, in the first place, at "the power and influence in the councils of the nation," which the people of Maryland are expected to abnegate. Maryland had at the last census a population of 687,049 souls-515,918 white and 171,101 black. In 1860, before the war, when the Rebels were in voting trim, the State cast 92,462 ballots, and had seven votes in the Electoral College. The Maryland Republicans think that 92,462 ballots should represent so much power and no more. The Copperheads contend that they should represent 171,101 blacks, who are nondescripts in Maryland law, and with no more right at the polls than so many horses and cows. And if Maryland does not retain this right to vote, the strength of 171,101 more souls than she recognizes at the ballot, she becomes a cipher!

Perhaps Louisiana will be a better illustration. That State had before the war 697,002 people—351,556 white, 385,273 black. She cast in 1860 50,510 ballots, and had seven votes in the electoral college. If Louisiana has her right share of political power, then there are 41,952 cipher ballots in Maryland alone!

How is it in the North ? Maine, with a population of 628,279, and a voting population of 97,918, casts but seven electoral votes. New-Jorsey, with 672,035 people, and 97,918 votes, has the same number. If Maryland is right, there are 5,456 disfranchised voters in Maine, and 28,663 in New-Jersey. If Louisiana has her fair share, and no more, then 47,408 voters are disfranchised in Maine, and 70,615 in New-Jersey. Two States are permitted to disfranchise, eliminate and utterly destroy the political existence of 556,404 of their inhabitants, and yet to have as much influence in the Union as two other States which recognize a similar popular existence. In other words, 142,972 voters in Maryland and Louisiana are as influential as 219,043 voters in Maine and New-Jersey, and have precisely the same voice in the electoral college. We can easily figure out 76,071 cipher voters in this calculation who have no more power at our ballot-box than so many Hindoos-who are nullified by the existence of a monstrous slave oppression, which belongs to the past with all its sin and shortcomings, and should be swept away.

If President Johnson's opinions twenty years ago ere worth considering to-day either as matter of cord or illustration, we might show that he once entertained similar views on this cipher question. He once thought that a slave aristocracy in the South should not be permitted to out-vote free labor reprecontatives in the South. We do not dwell upon that. The argument we present is so clear and compact that

we lose patience with those who pretend to question The argument of the Presidential organ only shows that the sympathizers with rebellion do not intend to yield a single point of their old Slavery privileges. They will keep the negro a nondescript, and using his strength at the ballot-box. By the help of Providence, we trust not many moons will pass until this injustice is remedied.

METROPOLITAN LIQUOR-DRINKING.

Since the organization of the Metropolitan Board of Excise, which took place just four weeks ago yesterday, 3,500 persons have been licensed to sell strong and spirituous liquors in quantities of less than five gallons. Thus far about 1,500 of that number have received and paid for the privilege. The revenue from this traffic up to five o'clock last evening was \$335,-000. Under the rule, adopted by the Board, there are but two classes of license, the first, allowing the sales of all kinds of liquor, including ale and beer, costing \$250; the second, permitting only the sale of ale and beer, and costing \$100. Nearly three-fourths of the licenses granted belong to the first-class, and the indications are that this proportion will not be materially changed. We presume the number of drinking houses patronized by Germans, who almost invariably confine themselves to beer as a beverage, will be fairly shown by the number of licenses of the second class, which reveals the immense and almost universal appetite of other classes of citizens for a more potent stimulant-a fact that is greatly to be regretted, and as yet has proved utterly inexplicable. As a nation we eat, drink and live in the most rapid and melancholy manner. Socially, we are unique. There is no mirth at table, no conversation over our cups, whether they be filled with tea, coffee or wine; whereas, if they contain any more stimula; ing beverage we always drink standing. These facts were commented upon at great length in the Board of Excise when the grades of license were fixed, and it was mainly with a view to promote the sale of beer and the social hilarity that characterizes our Teutonic fellow-citizens that discrimination was made between the different beverages.

The sale of liquors at grocery-stores has been entirely prohibited. In no case has a license been granted to any person who, in the same establishment, mixed these trades. No license has been granted to the keeper of a brothel, concert-saloon or a resort for thieves. The dance-houses have also been placed under the ban of the Board. Some of the proprietors of the latter class of drinking-houses have expressed their willingness to pay \$3,000 per annum for license to sell liquor. This shows how intimately associated with liquor drinking all the other vices are, and suggests the possibility that the price for licenses has been fixed somewhat too low. Thus far no woman has been licensed. The Board, however, have not determined to grant no licenses to women, and it is more than likely some will be granted; but, those who keep brothels, or harbor prostitutes, will no doubt be interdicted. These rules will probably effectually close more

than one-third of the houses in which liquor has heretofore been sold; for the druggists are also prohibited from selling unless they are willing to pay \$250 for the privilege, which has the effect of a total hinderance, Thus far, we believe, no druggist has made application for a license, which shows how utterly unnecessary the sale of liquor is to the success of their legitimate business. It is estimated, however, that within the Metropolitan Police District, "excluding the the election to next Wednesday; and a desperate effort | County of Westehester," about 6,000 persons will be | populous and wealthy British America becomes, the | graves of Union martyrs near that city. Who doubts

licensed to sell liquors. Estimating three-fourths of these as first-class licenses, we have a revenue of \$1,125,000 from liquor-drinking, while the remaining 1,500 licenses will pay \$150,000 for the sale of ale and beer, making a grand total of \$1,275,000 willingly paid for the privilege of dealing in spirituous liquors. The value of the trade may be surmised from these data. We are credibly informed that \$30,000, 000 worth of liquor was drank in New-York during the last year; but as it was then sold without restraint we are led to believe a smaller sum will change hands under the new regimé. When we remember that 11 deaths from starvation and an equal number from drinking took place in the city during the three weeks ending May 5, we may confidently anticipate better things in the coming twelve-

ABEL OR CAIN?

A Louisiana judge gives us a foretaste of what may be expected from the Southern courts in dealing with the Civil Rights law. An application has been made under the act for a transfer of a cause pending in the First District Court of Louisiana in which the facts of its condonation we cannot understand. As Tas the case are not material as the decision turned upon the constitutionality of the act. Prior even to that question, Judge Abell thinks himself called upon to consider whether there is any such act of Congress-"a grave consideration," he calls it.

the Whately manner, whether there any such person as Judge Abell, but we think we can afford to admit the Judge, although he does arrive at the dreadful conclusion that there is no such law as the Civil Rights law. His point appears to be that the Senate which passed the bill over the President's veto is not a Senate because the Rebel States are unrepresented in it. This judicial decision, however, is so vague that it states only the premises of an argument, and leaves the more intrepid reader to draw

the conclusion for himself. Mr. Justice Abell proceeds next to argue that the law, if it be a law, is unconstitutional, and as in this branch of his execritation he has the President's precedents to help him, he gets on famously. The founders of the Government, we are told, were jealous of encroachments either by construction, usurpation by the Federal Government, or control of fac tion. It appears to be the impression of Mr. Justice Abell that Madison and Hamilton foresaw the frightful specter of the Civil Rights bill, and provided expressly against it. This view has the merit novelty, but the Judge shortly repents of his daring originality, and falls back upon the stock metaphor that "the Federal Government

like the sun in the firmament is the center of power and attraction to the family of States, and they, too, in their spheres are as independent as the stars are of the sun from which they borrow their brightness." Then we have a pitiful picture of "unrepresented Lodisiana, patient in suffering, but devoted to the Constitution and laws," but who, Spartan-like, "will never consent to lay her sovereignty at the feet of Federal encroachments, party violence, or factions usurpation." This may seem a little incoherent. But the Judge does not seem to know how much vetoing and judicial killing the bill may be able to stand, and not content with declaring that there is no such law, and that it is unconstitutional, he proceeds to explain that if there were such a law, and it were onstitutional, the case before him does not come under it. Since the memorable adjudication in the matter of the kettle which was cracked when defendant borrowed it, whole when he returned it, and which he never borrowed at all, we remembe no judicial determination which can rival this annihiltion of the Civil Rights bill by Mr. Justice Abell. Thrice he routed all his foes, and thrice he slew the slain."

But whether the bill will stay dead, we still have our doubts.

BRITISH AMERICA

The British Provinces of North America, which are now engaged in a new effort to effect, or, at least, to prepare a union, have together a population of morethan 3,000,000 of people, and would, therefore, if united, constitute in point of population, the fourth American State, ranking next to the United States, Mexico, and Brazil. The present, and, still more, the prospective rate of increase of its population, is, however, much superior to that of the two last-named countries as to make it highly probable that ere long a united British America would be the second power of the American Continent. The importance which attaches to it in this point of view begins to be more fully understood on both sides of the Atlantic, and to | whole peoples. It desires that men who have comelicit valuable information on its natural resources the statement of the st

and its progress. Among the latest publications on the subject is an instructive pamphlet from T. Rawlings, esq., entitled What shall we do with the Hudson's Bay Terriory? Colonize the Fertile Belt, which contains Forty Millions of Acres." The writer-a former proprietor of The Cheltenham Chronicle-after spending many years in the North-Western States of the Union, has returned to England, and has, in this pamphlet, published the result of his observations on the capabilities of the immense tract of British territory lying to the west of Canada and to the north-west of the United States, and extending to the Rocky Mountains, and from thence to the shores of the Pacific. This immense area, generally known as the Hudson's Bay territory, is in its southern portion mere arid desert, and in its northern portion a region of perpetual snow; but lying between these two extremes is the "Fertile Belt" of virgin prairie, with a loamy soil four feet deep, intersected with navigable lakes and noble rivers, and extending over an area 1,000 miles in length by 800 miles in breadth, and containing 40,000,000 of acres of the best soil

and climate in the whole world. It is this tract of country which Mr. Rawlings brings under the notice of the British public. He recommends that it be at once transferred from the hands of the private company which is at present its legal owner to the British Crown; and he ventures to predict that, joined to Canada, it will develop with amazing rapidity, and soon become the powerful rival of the United States, both in extent of population and in material prosperity.

The expectations of Mr. Rawlings as to the rapid growth of the "Fertile Belt" in population and prosperity are shared by nearly all who have visited that country. Whether the growth of British America, as long as it remains a British dependency, will ever be able to rival that of the United States we greatly doubt; but it will, at all events, be sufficiently rapid to exceed that of every other American country, and to clothe the relations of British America to us with particular importance.

If, as has now become again highly probable, the British Provinces of North America should succeed in effecting a union, and in thus laying the foundation of a grand empire, three ways will be open to them as regards their future government: Annexation to the United States, continuance as a British dependency, or the establishment of an independent North American State.

As regards annexation, we assume it as certain that no political party in the United States will ever be strong enough to force it upon our neighbors against their will. They have among themselves some champions of voluntary annexation, that are in so small a number as to make the continuing separation of the nascent empire from the United States a certainty for many years to come.

The choice of British America will, therefore, lie between remaining a British dependency and becoming an independent American State, under a monarchical or republican form of government. This question, we feel confident, will soon be decided in

more the people must find out that it is better for their interests to govern themselves than to be governed by a distant country, which is infinitely its inferior is point of extent, and may soon be its inferior in point of population. The better knowledge of the vast resources of the country, the settlement of the "Fertile Belt," and the consequent increase of population and power may, therefore, be looked upon as so many steps toward the gradual transformation of British America from a European dependency into a fros American country.

THE TIMES AND KOMISTAMM. Our neighbor The Times seems remarkably solicitous on the score of the health of the noted swindler

Kohnstamm, and hopes that, because sundry counter-

feiters have been pardoned, the President may be in-

duced to extend his clemency to this, as it would seem, over-punished and every way estimable crimi-The facts of this most flagrant case of rascality must be so fresh in the minds of this community as to hardly need recital; and how a respectable paper can recommmend Times cites the testimony of "the most respectable and influential merchants of this city" to show that its protegé has always borne a good character here, it may be well to remark that, at the trial two years ago, it was proved that forty-eight true bills of indictment might retort by a historical doubt, in had been found against Kohnstamm by the Grand Jury; that he had not only bought false bills for oldiers' subsistence from others, but had employed runners and agents to procure signatures by fraud, to fill up false bills in his own office, and to forge official certificates and signatures as required. It was proved by living witnesses that he had personally offered bribes and inducements to sick officers to sign false bills, and the sworn confession of Capt. Larned of the Regular Army was offered in proof, in which he acknowledges his complicity in Kohnstamm's crimes, recites the manner in which he had been corrupted, and announces his intention to atone for his dishonor by committing suicide. If we recollect rightly, the case was tried before Judge Nelson of the United States Circuit Court, occupied three or four days, and ended in a unanimous verdict of guilty within twenty minutes after the jury left their seats. Moreover, the Court, in pronouncing seatence, said that the case was one of surprising turpitude, that the criminal had not oven the inducement of poverty to excuse the crime; and that, so utterly rotten had the Government Disbursing Office been shown to be, the result of the case was of as much national importance as the winning of a battle. Kohnstamm was tried on only one of the mass of indictments against him, and got off with ten years of punishment; whereas, if convicted on all the bills, his term would by law have amounted to 480 years.

We are well aware that desperate efforts have been made in Washington to gloss over this great crimi nal's record, and deceive the President into pardoning him; and it is also true that, by book or by ecook, many respectable merchants and public men have been led to recommend his enlargement. cannot forget that the records of the Courts in this district show no case which can parallel this one for inexcusable villaing, carried on by wholesale; and we affirm that the publication of a mere digest of the testimony in the possession of the War Department would shock the community. The actual amount of money stolen by Kohnstamm is about a quarter of a million, and a civil suit against his estate has been pending ever since he went to Sing Sing. As for the allegation that the testimony given at his trial was not conclusive, it is sufficient to say that his counsel were William M. Evarts, James T. Brady, F. F. Marbury, and half a dozen lesser legal lights, who would have shown their client's innocence if there had been the shadow of a chance to convince the twelve mea in the jury box, or the judge on the bench.

The National Intelligencer, which manages to speak the opinions of Mr. Johnson, and occupies, we believe, the rather humiliating position of an "organ,"

"It is a striking fact that, while Great Britain is probably about to enfranchise great numbers of her citizens, the great American Republic, so far as Congress is concerned, proposes to disfranchise whole peoples. The London Times admonishes us of the disastrous results that have arisen in Iroland from the adoption of a prescriptive, persecuting policy against political offenders." makes this point:

To which we reply: I. "The great American Republic, so far as Congress is concerned," does not propose to disfranchise mitted the crime of treason shall not assume positions

they forfeited, without certain guarantees. II. Liberal-minded Radicals do not propose to disfranchise any "peoples." They desire to enfranchise a people who have served the country as soldiers in

var and as laborers in peace. II. The Intelligencer would bring blick the Rebeis with the political power of Slavery. We would destroy so much of that power as peculiarly belonged to Slavery, grant the white man, in the South, as many privileges as are given to him in the North, and do justice to the loyal blacks by enabling them to share

the suffrage. IV. "The disastrons results that have arisen in Ireland" may be attributed, not to the policy of persecuting political offenders, but to the vicious plan of permitting one class to usurp the rights of another, very much as The Intelligencer people wish to do with one class in the South at the expense of another.

The General Assemblies of the Old School and New School Presbyterian Churches met the day before yesterday at St. Louis. The Old School Assembly is likely to have an animated debate on the question whether the deliverances of the preceding Assemblies on the duty of loyalty and against Slavery are to be repealed or not. Most of the Commission. ers from Kentucky and Missouri regard those deliverances as acts of apostasy from true Christianity, and demand their repeal; others are in favor of making at least partial concessions to the pro-Slavery party; and others again are determined to stand firmly by the action of the former Assemblies. The parties measured their strength in the election of the Moderator, at which the candidate of the pro-Slavery party. S. R. Wilson, received 78 votes; the candidate of the Middle (compromise) party, Gurley, 75 votes, and the champion of the Loyal and anti-Slavery deliverances of the former Assemblies, R. L. Stanton, 158 votes. This result, we believe, foreshadows the issue of the debate on the action of the former Assemblies. It is expected that a part, at least, of the pro-Slavery minority will secede and unite with the Southern Presbyterian Church.

Ex-Gov. Boutwell of Massachusetts furnishes for publication an extract from a latter lately received by him from a gentleman whom he describes as of unionpeachable character and judgment, residing in Georgia

"No colored man's life is asis in Georgia and Flarida. Murders of negroes by white men are of orary day occurrence, and the civil authorities asy we have noming to do with it, and these atroctiles go unwhipped of justile. I declare what I know and testify of that I have seen when I say there is no protection to the negro in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Nobody owns a negro now, and he is shot down by every drawan Rebel with as much impunity as they shoot crows or blackbirds. My word for it, the colored people of these States are the only lovers of the Union. A year age the white Rebels were as humble as whipped spaniels, now they are clated, insolent, defiant, and, in my judgment, it is owing to the policy of Mr. Johnson, whom they consider their friend, in contradisting tion to the Senate and House of Representatives. The truth is, there is no Union scattiment. The painty of the National Government discourages it, and the military authorities, with the attaches of the Freedmen's Bureau, are cowering before this policy."

That was written before the Memphis massacre, and before a Union officer was assaulted and nearly murdered in Savannah for joining in a vain effort of favor of the American State. - The more powerful, loyal colored women to lay a few flowers on the